WASHINGTON

THE GRADE IN CADETSHIPS.

MORE OPERATORS SMOKED OUT,

Golladay and Deweese Resign and Escape Further Disgrace.

The Governor of Tennessee Refuses Butler's Resignation.

Senator Sherman's Speech on the Funding Bill.

Practical Joke at Democratic Expense.

The Western Union Lobby at Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1870. The Trade in Cadetships—A Nest of Traders Captured—Resignation of Golladay and Dewcese—Butler, of Tennessee, Caught in The House Military Committee, at its meeting to

day, discussed the propriety of reporting resolutions for the expuision of J. S. Deweese, of North Carolina, and J. S. Golladay, of Kentucky. While the matter formed that Deweese and Golladay had sent their resignations to the Speaker, and that the latter had laid them before the House. This put an end to their cases so far as the committee was concerned. The question of bringing in a resolution of censure, as in the case of Whittemore, was then considered, but it was finally agreed to let the whole matter rest for the present. The evidence against Deweese was so conclusive that the committee had closed the case. It appears that Deweese heard of this last Friday, and n concluded to resign. The testimony against Golladay was not so well established until to-day, when the young man who was ap-pointed to the cadetship appeared and furnished the missing link to the evidence. Golladay seems to have seen apprehensive of this, and sent his resignation to the Governor of Kentucky on Saturday.

The case of R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, was again inder consideration in the committee to-day. So far as the committee is cocerned, Butler's case is closed, and a resolution for his expulsion has been agreed Butter, however, appeared before the committee to-day and asked for time to send for additional witesses, alleging that he could offer testimony which would offset what had been produced against him How he can do this is a mystery to the committee, inasmuch as he has already confessed to having sold the cacetship and other parties have testified to having given him a certain sum of money for it. This is all the evidence necessary. It is thought that the expulsion of Butler if he does not follow the example of Dewees and resign, is only a matter of time. It is stated to-night that Butler has sent his resignation to Governor Senter, of Tennessee, and that the Governor has refused to accept it. During the late campaign in Tennessee Butler was very violent in his opposition to Fenter, having linked his fortunes to those of Stokes, the radical candidate for Governor. It appears that Senter, learning the fix in which Butler is placed, is determined to leave him to his fate by refusing to accept his resignation.

The committee has struck upon a new case, that of a democratic member of Congress from Onio, who, it is stated, sold his West Point cadetship to a republican. The democratic constituents of the member in question were indignant that he did not appoint a democrat, and the evidence against him is said to come from members of his own party. The testimony is quite conclusive, and the chances are that he will have the alternative of resigning or being expelled

In the progress of the investigation the committee have ascertained, it is alleged, that one Landon made a business of dealing in cadetships. He went to the War and Navy departments and ascertained where there were vacancies, and then wrote letters to the parties who had the power to nominate cadets. In the meantime he would discover persons who were anxious to send their sons to West Point or Annapolis and make propositions to them, often obtaining large sums of money. At least so it is alleged by a member of the Military Committee, Charges were made both by Whittemore and Ben Entier against certain members of the Committee on Military Affairs to the effect that they had been engaged in the business of seiling cadeiships. The parties indicated were Joel F. Asper, of Missouri, and Mr. Hoge, of South Carolina. engaged in the business of The committee at once instituted an investigation into the cases of these gentlemen. General Asper stated that he had received a letter from Landon asking the appointment of a friend of his to West Point. To this General Asper replied that he would be in Washington soon, when he would see him. General Asper laid the correspondence before the committee, which ended the matter, as there was nothing in it. In Hoge's case it appears that Hoge appointed a boy from his district to the Nava Academy, who passed the examination. In the meantime the boy's brother died, and his mother refused to let him go, he being her only son. Hoge had promised Admiral Porter to appoint a son of Commander Upsnur, of the navy, in case the boy from his district falled to pass the requisite examination. Landon happened to get wind of these facts, and he immediately set about to make something out of them. He went to Commander Upshur and represented that for \$1,300 Hoge's boy would get out of the way, and then his (Upshur's) son could be appointed. Upshur paid the money, and his son was appointed. It was shown to the satisfaction of the committee that of this whole transaction Hoge was perfectly ignorant. The first he knew of it was that young Upshur was at the Naval Academy, and that the boy from his district had withdrawn. This set Hoge all right, and the committee was purged of suspicion.

The committee spent some time to-day in discuss ing the proposition asking the House to rescind that part of the resolution authorizing the committee to make the investigation as directed into the conduct of members of the fortieth Congress who are not members of the present House. A majority of the committee are of opinion that, in addition to the useless expenditure of time and money which this part of the investigation will involve, there are grave doubts of the right of the committee to in vestigate what was done by members of a former Congress who have taken seats in the present House. It is probable, therefore, that the commit tee will confine itself to cases involving members of the present Congress, and when these are finished it is likely that a resolution will be offered discharging the committee from the further considera-

More Official Corruption-Startling Develop ments Expected.

It is reported that the next big Congressional in vestigation, from which starting developments are to be expected, will be about the Post Office Contract Bureau. Certain irregularities are alleged to have occurred in the postal contract business, and one of the House committees is said to have come across evidence implicating some officials in transactions not in the least creditable.

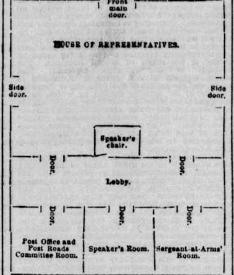
The Fifteenth Amendment. The President is now walting to receive official Information of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the State of Texas. This will compicte the requisite number of States. He will then issue his proclamation on the subject. The Presiamendment has be a ratified by Texas. It is expected in a few da the official documents will have been received.

Queer Reports About the Post Office Commit-tee of the Mouse of Representatives and the Western Union Telegraph Monopoly.

The proposed postal telegraph, which meets with a mach opposition from the Western Union monopoly, seems to meet with eachies from a source where they were least to be expected. Mr. Farnsworth, of litinois, the chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is reported to be as prejudiced in favor of the monopoly as though he was a paid attorney of the monopoly, while Mr Painter, the clerk to the same committee, has been epeatedly charged with being in the regular em ploy of the Western Union. Of course I give these reports for what they are worth, and as I have heard them. Whether they are true or not you must judge for yourself; but this much is certain, that recently Mr. Speaker Blaine is said to have remarked to a gentleman that his friend Orton had employed Painter "to attend to some little matters." In this connection it must be borne in mind that before Mr. Blains was made Speaker in declared that if he was elected Mr. Farnsworth could not remain at the head of the Post Office and Post Road Committee unless he dismissed Painter. Singularly enough, notwith-standing this declaration, he allowed both to remain although it was clearly within his power to make a change, which was demanded by all impartial mem-bers cognizant of the facts. Thus it is that at the present moment the committee, headed by Mr. Farnsworth, is not only apparently in the interest of the Western Union monopoly, but appears able to prevent the Washburn special Telegraph Committee from submitting a report.

There is another fact, too, which deserves publ

mention. The Farnsworth-Painter committee have changed their headquarters, and now occupy the room in the rear of the Representative Hall, adjoin ing the Speaker's room. From the diagram which is here annexed it will be seen that this is in every respect the most convenient apartment in the Cap tol for lobbying:-



Nothing can be easier than for a lobbyist to escort embers from the back door of the House of Representatives into the committee room of Messrs. Farnsworth & Co. Now, I do not charge that this is done, neither do I assert that there is anything wrong, but in view of all that has been said would it not be interesting to know why it was that Mr. Blaine changed his mind about the necessity for successor to Mr. Farnsworth?

Delay in Signing the Mississippi Bill.

The object of the delay in the signing of the bill for the admission of Mississippi, it is understood, was to extend the day for the meeting of the State Legislature so that General Alcorn would have tim to return, and, for a more important reason, so tha bers of the State Legislature could be removed By the constitution of the State it was provided that the Legislature should meet on the second Tuesday after the passage of the bill of admission. Had the President signed the bill on the Monday following its admission the Legis-lature would be obliged to meet to-morrow; but by signing it on Wednesday the time is extended til to-morrow a week. This, it is considered, will give sufficient time to rectify the political status of members under the ban of their potitical heresies. Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, was to-day placed on the Committee of Laucation and

Report on Georgia Affairs.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet Georgia. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, and the report is expected to be made on that day. It is understood the committee will recommend the acceptance of the Legislature, not withstanding certain irregularities in its organiza tion. The question as to which two of the four alleged Senators elect ought to be admitted has not been considered by the committee, and will no probably be covered by the report.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has addressed letter to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee asking that he may have another hearing before the committee reports. The request has been granted and he will be heard by the committee on Wedne

General Banks' Cuban Resolution.

The flouse Committee on Foreign Affairs had session to-day for the consideration of Banks' Cuban resolution. There was a protracted discus ion, but no action. It was agreed to take a vote or the resolution at the meeting of the committee next are of opinion that when a vote is taken there wil be a large majority in its favor. Nobody seems disposed at present to go beyond the adoption of a neutrauty resolution.

Attempt to Displace the Superlutendent of th

Census. I learn from a responsible source that a caucus of the republican members of Congress and Senators of the State of Pennsylvania was recently held, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the retention of Mr. Walker as Superintendent of the Census, and a committee was appointed to represent the views of the delegation to the proper authorities. The movement is represented to have originated with the members and Senators themselves, uninfluenced by outside pre-

The Committee on Appropriations

agreed to-day to report in favor of an appropriation of \$23,000 to the Swedish government for money expended by a Swedish vessel in rescuing certain American seamen who were shipwreeked in the South Pacific Ocean. The Committee took up the Miscellaneous or Omnibus Appropriation bill and considered it at length.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, to day confirmed the following nominations:—Roducy W. Daniels to be Collector of Customs at Budalo Creek, N. Y.; George B. Goodwin, in place of Samuel J. Halley, removed, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Wisconsin; Max Weber, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of New York.

The Senate in a Muddle Over the Supreme

Court Nominations.

After Senator Sherman had closed his remarks on the Funding bill the Senate went into executive session at three o'clock this afternoon, the doors remaining closed for two hours, when the Senate adjourned. For some days the friends of Judge Strong and Mr. Bradley, the nominees for the post-tion of Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, have been seeking action at the hands of the Senate. A brisk fight had also sprung up between the friends of Strong and Bradley and of Judge Pearre, the nominee for the Maryland Judicial Circuit. The supporters of the of the latter gen tleman took the grounds that the cause which led to the temporary laying aside of Judge Pearre's nomination would apply equally well to Strong and Bradley. The discussion in the Senate to-day was upon the motion entered by Senator Rice, of Arkansas, last week, to reconsider the vote by which Judge Strong was confirmed. The Southern Senators were in layor of no confirmations until the question of the judicial circuit was definitely settled, they dent has received telegraphic information that the | being in favor of requiring the selection of nominees

resident in the circuit for which appointed. The case is getting exceedingly muddled, and it was well beefved to-day that it would be hard to tell what the Senate is driving at. The Senate adjourned without coming to a decision. The case will be fur

What the Franking Privilege Cost Monthly, The Postmaster General to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication in reply to a resolution of that body requesting information relative to the blank petitions, &c., recently sent from that department asking the abolition of the franking privilege and in regard to the transportation of free mail matter. He states that the number of blank petitions sent out was 75,000 and the number of accompanying circulars was 28,000. The total cost of both circulars and petitions was \$490 cc, which was defrayed by the office of the Congresional Printer. No part of the expense was charged against any fund appropriated for the use of the Post Office Department. The petitions and circulars were prepared under the direction of the Postmaster General, in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late message and in response to what was believed to be a very general wish of the people, that the franking privilege should be abolished. No attempt was made on the part of the Department to influence the views of postmasters respecting the abolition of the privilege. They were simply requested to give citizens who were in favor of the measures an opportunity to so express themselves. The Postmaster General states that the returns of the transportation of free mail matter are yet too incomplete to furnish the data called for by the resolution. He submits, however, a statement based upon such returns as have been received, embracing most of the principal cities. These returns are imperfect in many re-spects, but exhibit the following results reported from 454 post offices for the month of January:-Number of free letters sent, 686,901; postage thereon at the regular rates, \$117,309 73; weight of free printed matter sent 346,194 pounds; postage thereon at regular rates, \$42,334 36. Total cost of free matter sent from 454 post offices, \$159,734 09. The Postmaster General says that considering this exhibit it is safe to estimate that if full returns had been received from all the offices for the month of January the aggregate amount would have exceeded \$200,000, or at the rate of \$2,400,000 per annum. In response to the request to communicate to the Senate the facts on which the allegations o fraud and abuse in the exercise of the franking privilege were founded in the petitions sent out by the Department the Postmaster General

says:—

It is impossible to give precise information upon this point owing to the fact that franked matter is always scaled, and the law does not authorize the breaking of a seal for the purpose of examination; but even the comparatively smail amount of free matter now returned to the Dead Letter Office discloses many cases of abuse where books, papers, and circulars not printed by order of Congress, and even business and social circulars have been transmitted under cover of a frank. He concludes as follows:—If the facts of each particular case could be ascertained, remedies could be applied and it would then only be necessary to reform the franking privilege. The system uself must be denounced because it invites to fraud with promise of impunity; and hence I repeat, what I have already said, in the language of another, there is no middle ground between no franking and boundless franking. Although unable to give facts in detail, it is yet, notorious that the frauds which have been perpetrated under cover of the franking privilege have been enormous. Besides the cases mentioned above which are constantly occurring. I hope I may be permitted without offence to state that in times of excited political campaigns the various parties have not hesitated to employ it to transmit whatever of printed matter they may have wished to dissemenate. This practice has grown into a bad custom which can only be abotished by repealing the privilege under which it finds shelter.

The Postmaster General says further that the recent agitation for the repeal of the privilege has resulted in a large increase in the sale of stamped envelopes for the month of January, 1870, over the same month in 1869. This gain amounts to \$311,332 50. He then reiterates his views in favor of the turme diate and total repeal of the franking privilege. In us judgment no system can be devised, consistent with the rights and interest of the people, that can tolerate its longer continuance. He contrasts the postal revenue of Great Britain at the two cent rate and without the franking privilege with the three cent rate of the United States with the franking privilege, showing that a much larger relative revenue is derived by the former government. He closes as

I believe sincerely that the time has come to attempt such reforms as will make our postal service worthy of our country and people. I believe, with equal sincerity, that those reforms cannot be made while the franking privilege is allowed to continue. Hence I most earnestly renew my recommendations for its repeal. Doubtless a measure of so much importance may be safely committed to an enlightened and patriotic Congress.

Lecture by Dr. Hall, the Arctic Explorer. President Grant, Vice President Colfax, all the finally determined on their report in regard to members of the Cabinet, General Sherman, Admiral tors and Representatives and other distinguished gentlemen have united in a letter to C. F. Hall, the arctic explorer, speaking to very complimentary terms of his services heretofore in the polar region expressing great interest Li the problem connected with his labors and asking him to deliver a lecture and develop his plans for a third voyage. He has responded in grateful terms, saying he will speak in on of the public halls of this city next Saturday evening. The proceeds of the lecture are to be given for the benefit of the poor.

Public Debt Statement. The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, as usual. At present it is impossible to say what will be the showing. The expenditures on ac count of pensions within the past few days have een very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

Contested Election Cases.

The chairman of the Committee on Elections has made the following assignment of the various contested election cases now before the committee to the members of the committee for investigation: -To Messrs. Paine, Heaton and Potter—Beiden vs Bradford, Colorado; Cameron vs. Roots, First dis-trict, Arkansas; Hinds vs. Sherrod, Sixth district Anabama.

trict. Arkausas; Hinds vs. Sherrod, Sixth district, Anabama.

To Messrs. Churchill, Butler and Burr-Switzler vs. Dyer, Ninth district, Missouri; Zeigler vs. Rice, Ninth district, Missouri; Zeigler vs. Van dora, Sixth district, Missouri; Whittlesey vs. McKenzie, Seventh district, Virginia.

To Messrs. Cessna, Randail and Haie-Taylor vs. Reading, Fifth district, Pennsylvania; Eggleston vs. Strader, First district, Onic; Reid vs. Julien. Fourth district, Indiana; Hoge vs. Reed, Third district, South Carolina; Waliace vs. Simpson, Fourth district, South Carolina.

To Messrs. Stevenson, Burdett, and Kerr-Sypher vs. St. Martin. First district, Louisiana; Hunt vs. Sheldon, Second district, Louisiana; Hunt vs. Sheldon, Second district, Louisiana; Darrell vs. Bailey, Third district, Louisiana; Newsham vs. Ryan, Fourth district, Louisiana; Morey vs. McCrante, Firth district, Louisiana.

district, Louislana.

To Mesers, Brooks, Dox, and McCrary—Sheafe vs.

To Messes, Brooks, Dr., and McCray-Sheafe vs. Thiman, Fourth district, Tennessee; Boyden vs. Smith, Eighth district, Tennessee; Boyden vs. Shober, Sixth district, North Carolina; Tucker vs. Hooker, Fourth district, Virginia; Barnes vs. Adams, Eighth district, Kentucky.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Fob. 28, 1870. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions of th Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures, the former ratifying the fourteenth and the latter the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Referred to the Judiciary

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt .- To amend the ac providing for taking the census of the United States, providing penalties for non-compliance with the laws. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary laws. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill provides that one instead of two copies of the original returns by the assistant marsnals shall be made, to be transmitted to the Census Office at Wassington before August 15 next, and complete returns before October 1. Also that all appointments of assistant marshals under the fourth section of the act of May 23, 1858, shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

act of May 23, 1858, shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kansas—To incorporate the Kansas Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, and to enable the Missonri, Fort scott and Gulf and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company to unite and construct a single track through the Indian Territories,

4y Mr. Sumark, (rep.) of Mass.—To enforce the amendment to the constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It provides that any person hindering a cutzen of the United States on any of these grounds from being registered, from voting, being voted for or holding office shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, and by imprisonment of hot less than thirty days nor more

than one year. A refusal to register the name or to receive, count or give proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen under any pretence of race, color &c., shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$4,000, and by imprisonment of not less than three calendar mouths nor more than two years. The United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and are required to enforce the law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Chair announced the appointment of Mr. Revels on the Committees of Education and on Labor.

Reversi, were excused from serving on the Commisces on Dasabitities and on Mines, respectively.

MIT. Howell. (rep.) of fows, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to insert in all bills hereafter reported for grants of wishon which will secure the rights of soiders to wishon which will secure the rights of soiders to wishon which will secure the rights of soiders to wishon which will secure the rights of soiders to momesteads on said grants, and to require that the sales of such lands shall be made at the same price as the alternate sections of the government and the price of the promote the speedy occupation of the price of the sales of such lands of the price of the price of the sales of such lands of the price of the sales of such lands of the price of the sales of such lands of the price of the sales of such lands of the price of the sales of the

their exemption from taxation in the manner of

of our debt could be funded; but the Secretary was more hopeful. He then discussed the purp ses for which these bonds could be used, and questioned their exemption from taxation in the manner of negotiation. The necessity of employing private agents and been found indispensable by the most powerful governments. The question of employing foreign agents was one of greater duficility, but the amount of United States bonds now held abroad was estimated at nearly one thousand millions, and we should borrow money where it can be borrowed cheapest. The accumulation of money in Germany, Holland and England would enable us to negotiate upon more favorable terms by paying to investors the interest in those countries. This consideration was decisive. The payment in foreign coin was no additional burden to the United States by establishing a sinking fund of one per cent on our whole indebtedness. Since the United States by establishing a sinking fund of one per cent on our whole indebtedness. Since the close of the war the government had reduced the debt three hundred and three millions, and had paid six hundred millions of uniquidated debt one at the close of the war, but not then ascertained or computed. This had all been paid out of surplus revenue. It was now our duty to make a permanent provision for the sinking fund before we reduced the taxes, and this bill supplies the best mode. In summing up he said:—If the \$1,200,000,000 were taxes, it would be a reduction of our annual taxes of \$18,000,000 of gold, representing, at five per cent, a capital of \$200,000. The bill would result in the adoption of a policy of establishing the minimum to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus enabling Congress to ascertain precisely the amount of taxes necessary. The public debt within thirty year. Its tendency was to a return to specie payments. We now again restore to the United States note its quality of redeemed the note will not fall in the market value below the value of your bonds. A mode of redemption and their in

paper money upon their security. The beneficial effects of a financial policy in promoting public confidence in our currency in avoiding the possible dauger of a political party pledged to repudiation were referred to by Mr. Sherman up on the practicability of the secretary of the Tresarry to negotiate a bond bearing a less rate of interest than five per cent, but the Secretary was confident he could do it. Undoubtedly the debt could be funded at five per cent, and the Secretary should receive from Congress every racility to ald him. He claimed the character and intelligence of our people, the happy settlement of our internal difficulties and our unsylailed resources furnished a sufficient guarantee of public credit. With such advantages now universally acknowledged, we could compete with any nation in selling our bonds upon favorable terms.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Corbett relative to the proviso to the eighth section, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of the class now authorized on which the maximum rate of interest is four and a half or tive per cent, Mr. Sherman said he had prepared an amendment as a substitute thereof. The amendment merely changes the rates of interest upon the bonds referred to from four and a half or five per cent to five or five and a half per cent.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., gave notice be would move to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At three o'clock the Senate went into executive ession and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

· WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1870. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me .- Purtner to prevent the undervaluation of imported merchandise.

By Mr. SMITH, (rep.) of Vt .- Construing the va-

rious bounty acts. By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—To provide for the enjoycement of judgments in lawful money of the United States only; also to enable the secretary of

the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned Property &c. Collect wrecket and Examended property. &c. By Mr. Jenckes, (rep.) of R. I.—To regulate the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States; also to regulate the civil service.

By Mr. Starkweather, (rep.) of Conn.—To revive the shipbinding and connected interest.

By Mr. Refves, (dem.) of N. Y.—In relation to exemption of farmers from the special tax as produce brokers.

By Mr. Platt, (rep.) of Pa.—In relation to the Internal Revenue law.

By Mr. Platt, (rep.) of Pa.—In relation to the Internal Revenue law.

By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Tenn.—To amend the revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the insurrectionary States.

By Mr. Kers, (dem.) of Ind.—To prevent and punish frands in the making and auditing of certain claims against the government.

By Mr. Lougheridge, (rep.) of Iowa—To allow an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

By Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., to amend the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and saids of public lands; also to provide for increased mail steamship service between California and China.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. McCrary, (rep.) of lows, declaring that section four of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting certain manufactures from internal taxes was not intended to embrace within its provisions, or to treat as manufacturers pork packers, lard renders or others known as in the provision trade, and refunding the tax already collected, came up next in order, the question being on striking out the refunding clause.

The clause was struck out, and the resolution as amended was, on motion of Mr. Schenk, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of lows, offered a preamble and formation as to the national banks organized since January 1, 1869, the amount of their circuistion, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Palmer, (rep.) of lows, offered a preamble and accounting that committee on Banking

January I, 1869, the amount of their circulation, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Palmer, (rep.) of lowa, offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a general law authorizing the establishment of national banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and aggregate circulation, based on such an issue of United States bends as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over till next monday.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal., sent up a resolution grauting the use of the Hall to Paul Bagley for a lecture on the Chinese; but the Speaker decided that under the rules the resolution could not be entertuned.

tained.

Mr. SPINK, (rep.) of Dakotah, offered a resolution in favor of such tariff for revenue on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic maintiactures, and without impairing the revenue impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Keilsky, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to the resolution as mere buncombe, of which the House had had enough.

lution as mere buncombe, of which the House had had enough.

The House, however, seconded the previous question by 75 to 44.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived without division.

The resolution was then adopted—Yeas 103, nays 51.

As the vote was being taken the fact became known, and caused much annisement on the republican side of the house, that while the democratic generally were voting against the resolution it had been copied revolution. Irom the hational democratic platform, adopted in New York in July, 1868.

The following is the vote in detail:—

YEAS—Measrs. Ambler, Ames. Atwood, Axtell, Beattythan beautiful to the state of the sta

platform, adopted in New York in July, 1868.

The Ioliowing is the vote in detail:—

YEAS—Measrs. Ambler, Ames. Atwood, Axtell, Beatty'
Bingham, Blair, Brooks of N. Y., Buck, Buillaton, Butler of
Mass., Butler of Tenn., Burdett, Cake, Cassas, Charchill,
Cobb of N. C., Cook, Conger, Covode, Cullom, Davis, Donlev, Dyer, Ferris, Fisher, Garfield, Getz, Hamill, Harris, Hawlev, Heaton, Hill, Hoar, Hoge, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll,
yenckes, Johnson, Jones of N. C., Kelley of Pa., Kellogg,
Kelsey of N. Y., Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence,
Loughridge, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, Mercur, Milnes,
Moore of Ohio, Moore of Ill, Moore of N. J., Morphis,
Marrell of Pa., McTrill of Mee, Myers, Negley, O'Nelli, Packard of Ind., Paine, Falmer, Pierce, Peters, Phelps, Platt,
Pomeroy, Prosser, Randall, Sargett, Sawyer, Schodid,
Shanks, Sheiden of La., Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tenn.,
Smith of Vt., Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Sules,
Stokes, Stongition, Strickisnd, Strong, Swann, Tafe, Tannee'
Tillman, Twichell, Upson, Van Horn, Washburne of Wis.,
Washburn of Mass, Welker, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Willard,
Williams, Wilson of Ohio, Witcher and Woodward—167.

Naye—Measrs, Allison, Archer, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Boyd,
Brooks of Mass, Burchard, Burt, Caikin, Gov, Crebs, Dickinson, Jones of Ky., Judd, Kerr, Marshall, Mayiam, McCormick, McKeely, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Potter, Reading,
Ridgway, Rogers, Schumaker, Sherrod, Smith of Oregon,
Stuce, Trimble, Typer, Voorbees, Winana and Wood—4s.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

Resolved, That the interests of the country require such
lard for revenue upon forelen imnorts acwills affor revenue upon forelen imnorts acwills affort inch.

The inflowing is the text of the resolution:— Resolved, That the interests of the country require anch tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford inci-dental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least hurdon upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

The SPRAKER presented the resignation of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Deweese, of North Carolina, who are understood to have been implicated in the matter of disposing of cadetships.

The House then, at a quarter before two, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mercur in the chair, on THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION PILL.

The massacre of the Plegan Indians by Colonel Baxer's command was further discussed by Messca, Stevenson, Cavanagh of Monana, Axtell, Hoar, Woodward, McCormick of Arizons, Sargent, Chaves of New Mexico, Voorhees, Wood and other members, Messrs. Stevenson, Cavanagh and McCormick defending the act.

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn., did not believe that General Sheridan was responsible for the massacre. Thore was another officer standing between him and the Indians, and that was General Hancock.

Mr. WOOD—General Hancock had nothing to do with it, as is shown in the correspondence read here last Friday.

Mr. CAVANAGH, (dem.) of Montana—General Hancock endouses the act.

Mr. WOOD—Where is your evidence of that?

cock endouses the act.
Air. Wood—Where is your evidence of that?
General Hancock was only the medium of communi-

was in no wise responsible for, nor did he endorse, the act.
Mr. WILKISSON—General Sheridan first sent the
order to eneral Sheridan and General Sheridan
endorsed it. Then General Sheridan forwarded it cipie of the order was right. If we are to have war let it be war. General Sherldan was all the time in the city of Chicago, a thousand miles away from

the city of Chicago, a thousand miles away from where the massacre took place.

Mr. Bind, (dem.) of N. 4.—Who should be held responsible for the massacre?

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohto—The man who executed the order.

Mr. Wilkinson—If there was anything unmilitary done it was done by the officer in the field. General Sheridan is not responsible for it, and these acts reflecting upon him are unjust.

Mr. STEVENSON replied to some remarks of Mr. Anteit in criticism of what he had said last Friday, and said that he only excused the gentleman for that attack on the ground of ignorance. The truth was, that the Quaker's broadbrim had been assumed by certain gentlemen in the House for no other purpose than to attack General Sheridan. He would not give Phil. Sheridan—"glorious cavalry Phil."—for all the wild Indians between the Mississippi and the Parific; and it there were a great many other people thrown in with the Indians, he still would not trade. (Langater.)

ple thrown in with the Indians, he still would not trade. (Laughter.)
Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., did not regard the question as one of "broadorlins" or narrow brims, but as connected with civilization and decency.
The discussion showed so little signs of coming to a close that Mr. Sargent moved that the committee rise so that he might move in the House for an order to close the debate.
Debate being closed the House again went into committee, and the clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill. After progressing through their-lour pages of the bill the committee rose.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Ind., said he would have voted in the affirmative on Mr. Spink's tariff resolution to-day if he had been in the had when his name

tion to-day if he had been in the half when his name was called.

WITHDRAWAL OF WHISERY PROB BOND.

Mr. BECK, (rep.) of Ky., introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for withdrawal of distilled spirits from distillery bonded werehouses to three years from the date of entry.

Mr. HOOFER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for every month after the first year.

Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn., hoped that the government would not exact twenty-four per cent interest in that way, thus discriminating in favor of foreign importers and distillers against home distillers.

Mr. Hoopen remarked that foreign liquors and merchandise kept in bonded warehouses for one day over the year have to pay ten per cent on the duty, and that the duty on imported inquors is two dollars

and a half in gold.

Mr. Begg argued in favor of his own proposition and against the government charging any interest.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., sustained Mr. Bock's proposition and opposed Mr. Hoope's.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa., argued on the same

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lows, preferred to have the Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lows, preferred to have the matter left to the Committee of Ways and Means, to be provided in the General Revenue bill.

Mr. Marshall, (dem.) of Ill., argued in favor of the extension of time and also of the payment of interest, but not at the ruinous rate proposed by Mr. Hooper. He suggested that the additional tax be naif a cent a gallon per month.

The yeas and mays were ordered on Mr. Marshail's amendment, when a motion to adjourn was interposed.

Mr. Garpirld, (rep.) of Ohio, asked that the Committee on Banking and Currency have leave to report at any time on the subject of the gold paint, and Mr. Cox asked, on behalf of the minority, leave to report at that time the views of the minority.

At ave o'clock the House adjourned.

STEAMER BURNED IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Escape of the Captain and Crew in Boats. BALTIMORE, Feb. 28, 1870. The propeller New Jersey, which left here on Friday for Norfolk, with a large freight, was burned to

the water's edge and sunk in ten fathoms of water off Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The captain and crew escaped in the boats and were picked up and brought to this city by the propeller Trausit. The New Jersey was valued at \$35,000 and insured for half that sam.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The Main F reed Upon by the remagner. Details of the Comment Trengent on The Proposed Charges in the City Densit myote-

frawn up in this city to be submitted ... lature as a substitute for that presented on

of February made rapid progress yesterday in the. work and have nearly completed their programme. There is no doubt that it will be finished by to-night, and it is the intention of several of the prominent gentlemen engaged in its formation to proceed to Albany with the document to-morrow. A few minor topics remain to be discussed before being drafted into the instrument, and decision upon two or three vital points will be postponed until the Legislature has been thoroughly canvasced on the respective subjects, but the majority of the questions under consideration have been disposed of.
It is not proposed by the framers of the new pro-

ing all the powers and privileges involved in the local government of the city, as many of them are deemed to be all that is required, and to draw up a charter to cover every point would not only necessitate an immense amount of labor, but would greatly augment the embarrassments attending the contemp.ated change. The operation of the charters now in existence is to conspecial enactments, which the new charter mans gers propose to make by the instrument now approaching completion in their hands, and styled
"An act in relation to local government in
the city and county of New York." This act is not expected to cover all the issues, as there are a few questions of such magnitude as to be deemed worthy of presentation to the Legisla-ture in separate bills. These relate to the elections and the exercise of certain powers by the Mayor.

new programme confers additional appointing power upon the Mayor in the organization of some of the city departments, and that it is still a subject of discussion whether that authority, in the event of the act becoming a law, shall be vested in the present Mayor or one elected with all the new func-tions of that office in view. This question has been one of the most difficult that have arisen in the consultations of the charter mana-

arisen in the consultations of the charter managers, and has not yet been decided upon. Possibly a decision may be reached upon this point to-day, and a provision relating to it be incorporated in the act to be presented to-morrow; but the indications are that it will be postponed for future consideration in connection with other election matters hereafter reserved to in this article the organization of the several city departments, so far as agreed upon by the framers of the new charter act, will be as follows.—

THE GITY COUNCILS

are not affected by the new act, and will continue their organization as at present constituted.

THE BOARD OF SUPENVISORS is to complete for a term of two members elected from each judicial district for a term of two years, but the term of one member from each district shall expire each year. They shall conduct their sessions with open doors, and publish in the city papers the minutes of their proceedings; and no bill or account audited by them shall be paid until after the publication of their action in the matter. It is further provided that no appropriation made in either the City Councils or of the Board of Supervisors shall be effective unless voted for by three-fourths of the members actually elected, and is confined to the limits of the estimates previously made for unst year upon the object for which the money is appropriated.

THE GENERAL ESTIMATES

THE GENERAL ESTIMATES of the expenses for the ensuing year shall be made up by the neads of the several city departments and the clerk of the City Councils, and shall be submit-

tied to

A BOARD OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, Counsel of the Corporation, the Presidents of the Boards of Police, Education and Supervisors, the Presiding Justices of the Superior Court, and the Cinef Justices of the Superior Court, and Common Pleas Courts. This Board shall by a vote of two-thirds, fix the amount of appropriations to be made for the casuing year for each Board and department of the city government, and no expenditures shall be ordered during said year other than as may be authorized by the provisions and are included within the limits of said estimates passed upon by the Board of Estimates and Appropriations. It is also provided that no salaries in the city government shall be increased within the year after the above mentioned board has fixed the limits of the respective appropriations, whose exact aggregate amount only shall be raised by taxes during said year under the direction of the Board of Supervisors. The act also provides for five additional executive departments, consisting of the departments of Poice, Fire, Health, Public Charitles and Correction and the Park.

Correction and the Park.

THE FOLICE BOARD
is to consist of five Commissioners, to be elected on a general theket for a term of five years. The Superintendent and the inspectors of Police are to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners, but no removal in any other branch of the Police bepartment is to be made, except upon the format conviction of the individual of charges preserved against him. Correction and the Park

him.

THE FIRE COMMISSION
is to consist of five Commissioners, to be appointed
by the Fayor. The Cutef Engineer is to be appointed
by the Commissioners, but all the other officers and
employes or the department will be governed by the
same rules as apply to the members of the poince
force. THE BOARD OF HEALTH

same rules as apply to the members of the ponce force.

THE BOARD OF REALTH is to be composed of seven members, together with the Health Officer of New York and the Fresident of the Board of Folice Commissioners, who shall be members of the fealth Board ex office.

THE BOARD OF CHARTIES AND CORRECTION is to consist of five commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION

IS to remain as at present constituted. It has been proposed in the consideration of this subject to make the Mayor, the Street Commissioner and the President of the Croton Board ex-officio members of the Commission; but this pan has not yet been incorporated in the act, and will probably be made the subject of fature legislation. It may, however, be brought up at Abbany and decided in conjunction with this act.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

It is proposed, shall consist of three commissioners from each Senatorial district, who shall be elected for a term of three years, and so classified that an election for one member from each district shall be held each year. Their powers are to be the same as those exercised by the present Board.

THE GOODS BOARD is to consist of three members, as at present, to be appointed by the Mayor, one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Underwriters; and is to nave an additional ourcau, with an engineer as its callef, instead of the present arrangement, which provides that one of the Commissioners shall be an engineer and superintend that branch, in addition to mis duties as Commissioner. It is also provided that the bureau whose head is known as the Superintendent of Sereat Improvements shall be transferred to the Croton Board. o the Croton Board.
The department of survey and inspection of build-

ngs is transferred as a bureau to the Street Depart-nent, and a proposition is under consideration to embody in the act a provision which shad enable the embody in the act a provision wand shad shade the majority of the property owners assessed for the paving of a street to determine what kind of pavement shall be put down in said street. It is also being considered how to judiciously compet the completion of contracts for street improvements which have been suspended in deterence to railroad

which have occasionated in deterence to railroad monopolies.

THE ELECTIONS

are still under discussion, and will probably be omitted in this act and made the subject of special legislation. It is proposed that all elective offices shall be filled at the general election in November: out if the judicial election expected to take place in May is decided to be heid, the election for Police Commissioners and members of the Board of Education will be heid at that time. The mappetors of election are to be elected, and will consist of two in each district, one of whom shall belong to the minority. This is expected to break up the system of repeaters and other abuses, as no nominating convention would be likely to place a notoriously bad man on the ticket for such a responsible office.

sponsible office.

There are a number of minor details yet to be agreed upon in the training of the new Charter act, but all will propostly be completed to-day. The above details are essentially correct, and it is understood will not undergo any material modification before being presented to the Legislature.

EQUESTRIAN MASQUERADE. - A novelty in the mas EQUESTRIAN MASQUERADE.—A novelty in the masquerade line was introluced last evening at the riding academy, West Dedinam street, in the shape of an equestrian masquerade. Some twenty-five ladtes and gentlemen were present in cosume, and the galeries and drawing rooms were wen filled with spectaors. Among the characters represented were the Queen of Hearts, Viviandiere, Red Ridfog Hood, Captain Jenks, Santa anna, Laheef, a Monk, &c., and a most excellent impersonance unituus the whistle of that well known and eccentric leather merchant yclept "Yankee Doodie." A well known in the presentated of drunken Yankee who had paid his moner to see the show and was bound to have a ride and his efforts to retain his position on his norse, coupled with his humorous remarks, caused much merriment. Some excellent exhibitions of horsemansing were given by both laddes and gentlemen.—Boston Traceller, Pto. 25.